

SPORTS

Farewell to Sarajevo—Calgary ahoy!

ICE HOCKEY: SOVIET UNION WINS THROUGH

The USSR has sealed the ice-hockey Olympic title by defeating Czechoslovakia 2-0, their sixth such award to date.

We are happy to be coming home with the top Sarajevo awards and to have lived up to the expectations of many millions of our fans, said USSR team head coach, Viktor Tikhonov.

Earlier, Sweden beat Canada 2-0 to finish third.

Triumph of the Olympic ideals

(Continued from page 1)
ice skating in appeal is also borne out by the fact that 17 countries have shared the Olympic awards, a record of sorts.

Q. What was the upshot of the 20th IOC session held in the run-up to the Sarajevo Games?

A. The Sarajevo session, and this is very important, reaffirmed the cohesion of the International Olympic Committee and its readiness to jointly pursue the chief goal — to make the Olympic Games, both summer and winter, a model of friendship and cooperation among nations and young people the world over and to ensure that the Games further assist and spread the noble spirit of Olympia.

At the latest Sarajevo session, another four members were admitted to our Olympic family: the Olympic committees of Butan, Rwanda, Samoa, and the Solomon Islands were unanimously voted in, bringing IOC membership up to 132 nations.

Also important was the decision to shorten the duration of the Winter Olympics to 16 days, a rule which is to go into effect already at Calgary.

In conclusion the IOC president spoke highly of the Soviet Union's contribution to the advancement of the international Olympic movement, and, specifically, to the implementation of the "Olympic solidarity" programme.

PODIUM

Cross-country skiing. Women's 20 km:

1. Marta-Liisa Hamalainen (Finland) — 1 hr 01 min 45.0 sec

2. Raisa Smetanova (USSR) — 1. 02.20.7

3. Anne Johnsen (Norway) — 1. 03.13.6

Speedskating. Men's 10,000 m:

1. Igor Malkov (USSR) — 14 min 38.90 sec

2. Tommie Gustafson (Sweden) — 14. 38.95

3. René Schätzach (GDR) — 14. 40.81

99 m ski-jumping:

1. Matti Nykänen (Finland) — 231.2 points (116.0 m; 111 m)

2. Jans Weisflog (GDR) — 213.7 (107.0; 107.5)

3. Pavel Plot (Czechoslovakia) — 202.9 (103.5; 108.5)



Sharing the women's figure-skating slalom award (left to right) are Rosalyn Sumners of the USA, Katerina Witt of the GDR, and Kira Ivanova of the USSR. • Igor Malkov of the USSR bound for an Olympic title.



(Left to right) — Yuri Kashkarov, Dmitry Vestiyev, Aigmaras Shatalov and Sergei Bulygina won the 4x7.5 km biathlon relay for the USSR.

HER BIRTHDAY PRESENT

Kira Ivanova has pleased the many Soviet figure-skating fans by becoming the first Soviet female skater to win an Olympic award. 1984 European winner Katerina Witt of the GDR, took the title, and Ivanova finished behind runner-up and world champion Rosalyn Sumners of the USA.

Ivanova, who trains under twice world champion Vladimir Kovalev, has given herself a

nice present for her 21st birthday, due on February 22. The USSR did fairly well in the Olympic figure skating, walking off with the biggest haul of the field, consisting of one gold, one silver and three bronze medals. Significantly, most of them were won by Olympic debutants — Yelena Vaynshteyn, Larisa Seligerova and Oleg Makarov and Marina Klimova and Sergei Ponomarenko.

Getting even

19 year old speedskater Igor Malkov (USSR) is the first Soviet skater ever to have won the 10,000 Olympic title.

...Breaking past the finishing line, Igor straightened himself up, looked at the scoreboard and said, with satisfaction, plus three. What do you mean? — he was asked when, having got his breath back, he slumped up to a group of Soviet coaches. He explained. In the 5,000 m event, I lost to the champion, Sven Torben Hansen, Qualifying by a mere 0.02 sec. and was furious. I resolved I'd get even, he added smiling, and in the 10,000 m finished with a 0.05 sec edge on him — which means plus three! in my favour.

The USSR speedskating side won six Sarajevo awards — two golds, three silvers and one bronze compared to two (a silver and a bronze) of four years ago at Lake Placid.

Bobbed four-round total:

1. GDR-1 (Hippie, Wetzig,

Schneehammele, Kirchner) — 3 min 20.22 sec

2. GDR-2 — 3. 20.70

3. Switzerland — 3.21.39

Cross-country skiing. Men's 50 km:

1. Thomas Wassberg (Sweden) — 2 hr 15 min 55.8 sec

2. Gunde Svan (Sweden) — 18.00.7

3. Antti Kervonen (Finland) — 21.07.4

Alpine skiing: Men's special

1. Phil Mahre (USA) — 1 min

39.41 sec

2. Steve Mahre (USA) — 1.

39.52

3. Didier Bouvet (France) —

1. 40.20

1. Matti Nykänen (Finland) — 231.2 points (116.0 m; 111 m)

2. Jans Weisflog (GDR) — 213.7 (107.0; 107.5)

3. Pavel Plot (Czechoslovakia) — 202.9 (103.5; 108.5)

8

A 'Golden bride'

The "queen of the ski track" is the right of Finland's Martta-Liisa Hiltunen, a physiotherapist, a woman from the small town of Toivakka who took the 20 km nordic ski title to win her third world title.

The Sarajevo Olympian Suomi gave her pendons gift for her second wedding on March 1, bridegroom Hardik Mehta, also of the Finnish squad, landed two wins.

Raisa Smetanova, who went all out in the other second Olympic, crowned her own performance.

The Soviet women tented themselves with silver medals after their "golden" performances in previous years, and tell us won by team was Smetanova.

We've taken to

bringing in young

the USSR women's

Viktor Tikhonov.

Medals for a start

This season has proved to be the most successful in the history of Soviet biathlon, a sport which was introduced to the USSR four years ago, said national squad head coach Raimonds Upatnieks. Our Olympic debut brought bronze awards to Zintis Ekmants, from Riga, and Vladimirs Alexandrov, from Krasnoyarsk — and, what is more, our team was the youngest, he stressed.

Wolfgang Hippel navigated a GDR four-man bobsled to victory, while their Soviet counterparts led by Janis Kipars finished in sixth place. A crew led by Zintis Ekmants placed twelfth.

Ho swapped places

(Continued on page 2)

Ski-jumper swap places

Well-known Fielder of Metall Ryazanets has 90 m, adding to his 70 m silver medal in the 70 m final event is the 1982 world champion.

Right from the first, his opponents hardly had a chance with 116.0 m.

He swapped places

(Continued on page 2)

LOGICAL SUCCESS

Norwegian Jan Wengen walked away with the Nordic combined title, winning the 70 m race and running up in the race to total victory. Treating him, says Jouko Kihlajainen Yipilli...

Alexander Pronin top Soviet Nordic skier

(Continued on page 2)

During the talks.

POLITBURO WEEKLY MEETING

At its regular weekly meeting the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee examined the results of the All-Union Congress of the CPSU Central Committee held on April 21, 1984 in which more than 17 million people took part.

The Politburo approved the outcome of talks between Konstantin Chernenko, Andrei Gromyko, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PWP Central Committee and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR, Dmitry Ustinov, Member of the Politburo of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

The Soviet side is represented

at the talks by Nikolai Tikhonov, Member of the Politburo

of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the talks.

(Continued on page 2)

MR INFORMATION

THE WORLD

Soviet letter to UN Secretary-General

A letter from the USSR Permanent Mission to the UN has been sent to the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar. It reads in part as follows:

Trying in every way possible to lift the Middle East situation from the deadlock into which it has been thrust by the Camp David policy of separate deals, the Soviet Union has consistently stood for the convening of an international conference on the Middle East which would open up a realistic way towards a comprehensive settlement of all the problems born out of the Middle East conflict. The USSR is convinced that such a conference would be instrumental in breaking the chain of dangerous crises and was in the Middle East and in guaranteeing its peoples the peace they have long been awaiting.

The main goal at the present stage is to remove the artificial barrier preventing the conve-

cation of an international conference on the Middle East, and to do everything possible so that all concerned, the USA included, give their principled agreement to the convening of the conference. The United Nations and its Secretary-General can undoubtedly contribute effectively towards the achievement of general agreement on the need to work for a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem through collective efforts. This would create favourable prerequisites for solving successfully the issues of organizing and convening the conference as such.

The Soviet Union, in particular, will cooperate constructively with all who are sincerely interested in a just and durable settlement and is prepared to do everything it can to facilitate the convening in the shortest possible time of an international conference on the Middle East and its successful operation.

KONSTANTIN CHERENKO: WE ARE READY FOR DIALOGUE

(Continued from page 1)

We are ready for dialogue and to cooperate actively with those governments and organizations which want to work honestly and constructively to the same end.

However, Chernenko noted, the situation in the world, and the nuclear missile danger threatening his country from the United States and NATO forces is to keep our powder dry and to be always on guard so as not to allow the alignment of forces to be changed in favour of imperialism or our country to grow weaker.

Our concern with the security of our socialist Motherland will be undertaken by any sober-minded person, said Chernenko. The pain from the losses suffered by every Soviet family during the last war lives on. This country gave twenty million lives to maintain its independence, to save civilization, and to counter the threat of encirclement by the fascists.

Having assured his audience that the Party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government are aware of their great responsibility before the people, Chernenko stressed, June 1941 will never be repeated. Any aggressor will meet with immediate retaliation. Let everyone know this—both friends and enemies.

PROPOSAL OF THE NICARAGUAN GOVERNMENT

New York. The permanent representation of Nicaragua at the United Nations distributed there a statement by its government on the situation in Central America.

The Government of Nicaragua, the document says, proposes to conclude bilateral and multilateral agreements which would



Drawing by Yuri Ivonov

PENTAGON PLANS FOR HOKKAIDO

Tokyo. The United States intends to turn the island of Hokkaido close to the Soviet frontier into an aggressive military bridgehead, the "Asahi Shimbum" newspaper writes.

The newspaper reports that a few days ago the Pentagon officially asked the Japanese National Defence Agency to build on Hokkaido a new military base for the 25th US Infantry Division at present stationed on Hawaii.

Politbureau weekly meeting

(Continued from page 1)

with the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti and approved the line expressed during these talks by the Soviet leaders towards the further development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the USSR and Italy in the interests of the peoples of the two countries, and to the benefit of strengthening peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

The Politbureau listened to a report on the talks in Moscow

Front-line states summit

Dar es Salaam. The heads of the African nations have confirmed their full support for the liberator struggle of the peoples of South Africa.

This confirmation is reflected in a communiqué signed at a round-table talks in Arusha between the Presidents of Tanzania, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Zambia, the Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, as well as O. Tshisekedi of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa and S. Ntuli of the South-West Africa People's Organization. The conference also discussed the situation in the south of Africa following the attempts of imperialist powers and the South Africa to dominate region.

The communiqué stresses that genuine independence in Namibia can only be achieved on the basis of UN Security Council Resolution 435. Presidents of the front-line states have demanded its prompt implementation.

Having visited the Soviet Union, said P. Nedumaran in conclusion, I profoundly feel that the Soviet people, who with twenty million lives in the war, are sincerely interested in the preservation of peace and in making its greatest contribution to the achievement of this noble aim.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR PUTS HIS FOOT IN IT AGAIN

Ottawa. Impatience at a conference into the internal affairs of Canada—it is in this way a Montreal newspaper, "Le Veto", describes yet another uncovenanted statement by the American ambassador to that country Paul Fierer.

In a recent interview, the ambassador alleged, among other things, that the National Energy Programme (NEP) adopted by the government and approved by a majority of the population is disastrous for Canada. What more, the American "diplomat" declared that this mistake will be "corrected" by whoever succeeds him in the forthcoming elections.

The essence of NEP adopted in 1980 consists in the nationalization of the oil and gas industry.

Situation in Sudan

Cairo. Report from Khartoum says that the Sudanese President Jassir Mohammed Nasir has reshuffled his government and changed the composition of the leadership of the ruling Socialist Union (SSU) party. The changes affect the following ministers: Internal Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Construction, Public Works, Health, and Education and National Information.

Observers believe that the changes in the echelons of power represent another attempt by the ruling circles in the Sudan to strengthen their positions after severe public displeasure and their policy which leads to constant deterioration in the living standards of the wider people of Islam. The Sudanese people are particularly affected by this. The country has been swept by a wave of strikes while demonstrations by students at Khartoum University were characterized by anti-government character. In response, the authorities had declared a state of emergency throughout the country and demonstrations and rallies were banned and so-called disciplinary tribunals set up.

With one's back to the Arabs

In words like M. Thatcher government favours peace in the Middle East, but in deeds it works hard to sabotage its coming. In his written reply to the UN Secretary-General the British Representative at the United Nations John Thompson claimed that preparedness to an international conference on the Middle East the gap must be narrowed and more common ground found between the various sides.

This diplomatic subtlety covers London's overall reticence to facilitate the crisis in the area. In fact the British authorities directly back the Israeli policy pursued by Washington which insists that the road to peace in the Middle East can only lie in the process of talks between various parties.

As is known, even in 1978 the Arabs rejected out of hand separate talks with Israel on the basis of the Camp David accord.

Washington however, persists in its view that this is the only viable approach to the Middle East settlement and still claims that an international conference would only "slow down" the entire peace-making process. For the Reagan administration the subterfuge of the British who refuse to pull their weight in closing the gap between the Arabs and Israel is very problematical as it "foots" Washington's responsibility to the international community to its attempts to force through the Arab-rejected "Reagan plan" at all costs. At their meeting in Faz in 1982 the Arabs adopted their own programme for a Middle East settlement, whose main goal is the creation of an independent Palestinian state under PLO leadership and Israel withdrawal and only to reconstitute the authority of the present master of the White House now seeking reelection — a view incidentally that is held by many in the states.

THE WORLD

P. NEDUMARAN: I ADMIRE THE PROGRESS ACHIEVED

Madras. The Soviet country is a land of peaceful construction, high social responsibility and optimism. This is the main impression of my visit to the USSR, said member of the legislative assembly of the Tamil Nadu and writer P. Nedumaran, addressing a meeting of the club for readers of Soviet books.

I was especially struck with the progress achieved by Soviet Turkmenia which used to be one of the most backward national areas of tsarist Russia, noted P. Nedumaran. Being member of the family of the Soviet nations and relying on their support, Turkmenia has turned into a republic with a highly efficient agriculture and rapidly developing petrochemical, machine-building and electrical engineering industries.

Having visited the Soviet Union, said P. Nedumaran in conclusion, I profoundly feel that the Soviet people, who with twenty million lives in the war, are sincerely interested in the preservation of peace and in making its greatest contribution to the achievement of this noble aim.



Guatemalan patriots are stepping up their struggle against the terrorist regime in their country which is held in power solely thanks to military and economic support from Washington. In the photo: soldiers of the insurgent Armed Forces at a guerrilla training camp.

Photo by TASS

Science and technology

A NEW TECHNOLOGY FOR MANUFACTURING PARTS

The Aluminum Company of America (ALCOA) has designed a technology for the manufacture of precision aviation parts using rotation and reduction. This allows to bring down their weight to lower the costs, and to enhance linear accuracy and surface finish.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF LEGENDS

Over 500 legends and tales, a veritable treasure-trove of Mayan folklore dating back to pre-Columbian times, have been collected by Mexican specialists. The volume is sponsored by the Indian National Institute which specializes in seeking out folklores. It has established many contacts with Indian communities in Mexico which will eventually help enlarge the collection of Mayan lore.

The line consists of an Autopin rotating and stamping press, a robot and a Hewlett-Packard 9826 computer which calculates the position of rotation, lead and the position of the pressing rod.

The essence of NEP adopted in 1980 consists in the nationalization of the oil and gas industry.

ANCIENT PEOPLES AND THEIR PHYSICAL CULTURE

A large physical culture and health-building centre relating to the Graeco-Roman period in Egypt's history (the year 332 B.C.-395 A.D.) has been discovered by local archaeologists not far from the city of Kom el-Khandaq in the eastern part of the Nile delta. During excavations they found small swimming pools and sports halls whose walls are decorated with coloured tiles and mosaics, as well as apparatuses and appliances for developing strength and agility. Mud-halls and a well-preserved bathhouse were also found. It is planned to transfer the bathhouse and

PEOPLE

The legendary Spanish torero Luis Miguel Dominguin was a great friend of Pablo Ruiz Picasso. They often met and talked for a long time. The artist occasionally attended Dominguez corridas, and in return Luis Miguel often posed for him. Knowing this, the American film company, Warner Brothers, decided to make a documentary film about the life and work of this Spanish artist. They asked Dominguez to be the main announcer in the film for the corridas. Dominguez refused point blank to take part in this project. His arguments are simple: "I'm afraid that I will not be allowed to tell the whole truth about this man, artist and warrior."

SYNTHESIZED LANGUAGE

The next International congress of Esperanto experts will be held on August 3-10, 1985 in Augsburg. This decision was passed at the three-day conference of the West German Union of Esperantists, held in Kassel. Experts believe that up to 50,000 people in the Federal Republic of Germany understand this language, and in the whole world—about one million.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

BEHIND THE MASK OF PEACE

To talk about peace while preparing for war reflects the essence of the present "peace" policy of the White House, writes PRAVDA's Washington correspondent G. Vostkov.

When the US leaders talk of their "peaceful" aspirations they normally lock the facts to support them. As for Washington's interventionist desires, here their actions match their words. Everywhere, from the Middle East, where oil the coast of Lebanon are American naval armadas ready for any time to resume shelling and bombardment of the country's towns and villages, to Central America, where the Pentagon and the CIA are conducting undeclared war against Nicaragua and have increased military interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and other nations, the American policy of gangsterism aimed against social change and people's desire for independence emerges in all its unseemly

BEHIND THE MASK OF PEACE

Exposing the British propaganda attempts to dismiss the deployment of American missiles in Britain as nothing more than a symbol of Atlantic solidarity which presents no serious threat to the Soviet Union, Ye. Nikulin writes in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, as follows:

One doesn't need to be an expert at the International Institute for Strategic Studies to realize that such allegations are not worth the paper on which they are written. As is well known, the 2,500-km range of these missiles allows them to hit targets on Soviet territory as far as the Arkhangelsk-Moscow-Odessa line. Each missile can carry a two hundred kiloton nuclear warhead. In other words, the entire missile sites sit on British soil present a very real threat.

WASHINGTON'S 'ANTI-TERRORISM'

On his arrival at the White House, Reagan declared his nation's intention of doing away with "international terrorism", writes S. Kulik in SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA.

Practice however, shows that Washington's "anti-terrorist" action is nothing but a mask for its own sabotage and provocations against socialism, national liberation movements, all progressive forces and any state conducting a policy not in line with "American standards". To achieve such aims in those cases where the direct use of force which Washington would like to use is impossible, the White House has decided in resort to "undictated" wars, secret murders, sabotage and other criminal tactics long condemned in the practice of international relations, the paper points out.

THE MIDDLE EAST IN THE LIGHT OF CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

Analyzing the current situation in the Middle East, Konstantin Gavrilov writes in IZVESTIA as follows:

Following the defeat suffered by American-Israeli "strategic" allies in Lebanon and the ultimate discrediting of the notorious "Kuwait plan" in the eyes of the Arabs, it appears that suitable conditions have now emerged for further rallying the Arabs in joint action for a fair settlement of the Middle East problem. Apart from an early solution of the domestic crisis in Lebanon and the overcoming of differences with the PLO, this aim could be brought nearer by a normalization of relations between neighbouring Arab states and intensification of the pan-Arab programme for settlement of the Middle East crisis, the paper emphasizes.

'COCAINE BARONS' WREAK VENGEANCE

Bogota. Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, minister of Justice in the Latin American country of Colombia, has been murdered in the capital, Bogota.

It is reported that when Bonilla emerged from his car outside his home, two unidentified persons opened fire on him from a motorcycle. In the ensuing crossfire, the Minister's bodyguards managed to kill one and arrest the other assailant. The killers turned out to be hired assassins who were paid nearly 20 thousand dollars to murder Bonilla.

The 39-year-old Bonilla was known in Colombia as the initiator of a large-scale campaign against the illegal production of narcotics. Thanks to their efforts underground cocaine-producing factories have been uncovered and closed down. It is possible that the murder of the Colombian Minister of Justice is an act of vengeance by the "cocaine barons", as the big-time dealers of the Mafia are called in Colombia.

OF INTEREST

'Sugar' collection

There are all sorts of collections: postage stamps, match labels, postcards, records, playbills and train tickets. But even in this diversity the collection of Helga Franke, a dweller of Berlin, cannot be called ordinary.

For 30 years now she has been collecting sugar packaging. Her collection numbers more than 800 different packages of lump-sugar from all over the world.

They show the history of the development of sugar refining in the GDR and other countries.

Now they are well informed on what to go to buy a bag of sugar.

Helga Franke herself can tell a lot of interesting things about one of the oldest branches of the food industry. It is noteworthy that this hobby did not develop in the Inhabitants of Berlin a liking for sweets. She continues to take coffee without sugar.

A dial-a-cookbook service

Takyo residents enjoy on unusual information service. In addition to "dial-a-menu" they use it to get information about the situation in the room and consulted on the best way of cooking a dish. Anglers are especially glad at this service. They can show the history of the development of sugar refining in the GDR and other countries. Helga Franke herself can tell a lot of interesting things about one of the oldest branches of the food industry. It is noteworthy that this hobby did not develop in the inhabitants of Berlin a liking for sweets. She continues to take coffee without sugar.

HOME NEWS

Round the Soviet Union

SOVIET RESEARCHERS ARE CONTINUING TO STUDY THE UTILIZATION OF TIDES AND OTHER SOURCES OF OCEAN ENERGY. IT WAS NOTED AT A VLADIVOSTOK CONFERENCE ON OCEAN POWER RESOURCES, WORK HAS INCLUDED STUDIES OF THE CHEMICAL ENERGY OF ROUGH SEAS.

MOSCOW'S LIBRARY FOR THE BLIND HAS MORE THAN 57,000 PUBLICATIONS IN BRAILLE AS WELL AS GROWING STOCKS OF BOOKS ON TAPE. THE ALL-UNION SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND ISSUES MORE THAN 300 WORKS A YEAR, IN SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL LITERATURE.

STUDIES UNDER UNESCO'S INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME "MAN AND BIOSPHERE" HAVE BEGUN IN SEVEN NEWLY ESTABLISHED SOVIET NATURE PRESERVES. ONE OF THEM IS SITUATED 150 KM OUTSIDE MOSCOW, THE VOLGA DELTA, YET ANOTHER IN THE SOVIET CASPIAN ASIAN REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, AND THE REST IN OTHER PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. LIKE THE EXISTING SEVEN BIOSPHERE PRESERVES IN THE USSR, THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED ONES ARE IN LOCALITIES WHERE ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION FROM LOCAL SOURCES IS RELATED OUT. THAT IS WHY THE DATA OBTAINED THERE MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH THE CHARACTER AND DURATION OF THE IMPACT OF GLOBAL FACTORS ON HUMAN ACTIVITY AS SUCH.

AN AIR LINK HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BETWEEN THE DRIFTING STATIONS NORTH POLE-15 AND NORTH POLE-26 AND THE MAINLAND. PLANES ARE BRINGING ALL THE NECESSARY SUPPLIES FOR THE POLAR EXPLORERS AT NP-26. A new relay of wireless are being taken to the station. As to the NP-25, it has already carried out its scientific programme and planes have begun evacuating its equipment. The latter station has no road airfield since much of the ice has crumbled away during the years of drifting since May, 1981.



ARKHANGELSK NAVIGATION SCHOOL

The seaman's profession is one of the oldest in Russia. Ships flying the flag of the Soviet merchant marine have long been ploughing the seas and oceans; at present some 7,500 ships sail at over 1,200 ports in 124 countries.

The seaman's trade is normally handed down from father to son, as a result entire dynasties of seafarers spring up, and this may be one of the reasons why the mastery and bravery of Soviet seafarers are recognized throughout the world.

There are navigation schools in many Soviet ports, for instance in Leningrad, Riga, Kertch and Odessa, where skilled specialists are trained for the Soviet fleet. The oldest navigation school in the country—lie V. Veronko Navigational School

in Arkhangelsk, a city in the north of the Soviet Union—celebrated its 200th anniversary in 1981.

Every year hundreds of children from all over the USSR—the central areas of Russia, the Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Central Asia, the Urals and the Northern Caucasus—go to Arkhangelsk to learn how to become sailors.

At the cadet disposal are engineering workshops, a training vessel, a gym, a first-class library, and a museum, where the prospective sailors learn about the school's history and traditions. Meetings are also arranged for them with Soviet fleet veterans, Polar explorers and old school graduates.

In the photo: Teacher Vladimir Yuryev takes a class in the port equipment laboratory.

GENERAL-PURPOSE ROBOTS

A major step towards the development of flexible industrial systems has been achieved at the special technological equipment factory in Kharkov, the Ukraine, with the manufacture of its first batch of general-purpose industrial robots which can be used with stamping presses, as well

as lathes, milling and boring machine tools and small processing centres.

Only minutes are required to reprogramme such robots to perform any operations. All of them are provided with electronic consoles with expanded functional capabilities. Each con-

sole can control more than one robot at a time, an unusual feature for such products. Moreover, it controls production equipment as well, synchronizing its operation with the movement of manipulator arms, which supply work-pieces and deliver ready parts to required locations.

New uses of mineral

A deposit in Yakutia has started producing vermiculite, a valuable raw material for the construction industry. Its excellent heat insulation properties are especially important for the Arctic North. In Tommot, a town on the Aldan River, benefits of heating facilities have been felt to process the mineral.

Vermiculite has other uses as well. It is used, for example, to make aircraft cabin heat-proof, or as a filler for light-weight concrete used to build apartment houses in the New

other ten different preparations are underway.

This was the topic under discussion at the All-Union Medical Conference which was held in the Ukrainian capital, Kiev.

MEDICINES OF TOMORROW

Research into the directed "transport" of curative properties has taken off in a big way in our country, says I. Bereza, Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Its aim is to direct curative properties selectively and accurately to the last stronghold of an illness—the cells of a certain organ or tissue. Of course, everyone knows that medicine "diffuses", for example, to the heart, goes with the blood flow to all the other organs.

So the medicine has to be administered in larger quantities than actually required.

Medicine can be delivered to their destination by bypasses, microtubules whose shell is formed from natural substances.

The use of such microcapillaries opens up new prospects, particularly in the treatment of cardiovascular, infectious, oncological and endocrine diseases.

With the use of strongly selective means put an extra burden on the organism. For the first time in this country they have used by Academician V. Chazov of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences to eliminate the consequences of myocardial infarction. The test was conducted at the All-Union Cardiological Research Centre of USSR Academy of Medical Sciences.

In addition to improving the range of technological operations performed by tractors and other agricultural machines, hydraulics also helped increase their efficiency, reliability, service life, and made them easier to operate.

The further development and wider introduction of hydraulics will pave the way to improved mechanization and to the automation of agricultural processes.

MARSHLAND TO BE PROTECTED

A short while ago, the State Committee of the USSR for Invention and Discoveries filed in the documents to certify another invention, reports the SCIENCE IN THE USSR magazine. A collective farm in Estonia, one of the Baltic republics, announced that it had invented an installation for obtaining substitutes for agricultural animals out of fish and animal raw materials. This invention has been worked with Inventor's Certificate No. 1,000,000.

This is an important invention on the part of Soviet inventors, the magazine stresses, a "road founded in 1919 by Lenin when he signed the State's patent on inventions. The State stipulated state ownership of

the ecological system of marshes, typical for the Baltic States".

Another fact is also important and that is that the research will become a place for research which will help scientists understand better the role and function of marshes as an efficient part of the whole ecological system of the North.

IMPORTANT MILESTONE

NAUKA I ZHIZN writes about a new reserve for invention and discovery filed in the documents to certify another invention, reports the SCIENCE IN THE USSR magazine. A collective farm in Estonia, one of the Baltic republics, announced that it had invented an installation for obtaining substitutes for agricultural animals out of fish and animal raw materials. This invention has been worked with Inventor's Certificate No. 1,000,000.

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HOME NEWS

Places to visit

PETER THE GREAT'S HOUSE IN LENINGRAD

The pipeline is built of pipe 1,420 millimetres in diameter. The operating pressure will be 75 atmospheres. More than 60 kilometres of the pipeline have already been tested for strength and air tightness.

The laying operation has completed three months ahead of schedule. Work on the Urengoy-Center-1 pipelines began in summer and construction workers developed an even higher pace of work than during the construction of the Shatura-Western Europe pipeline.

The construction of the third transcontinental pipeline Urengoy-Center-2, the last among 14 pipelines to be built in the current five-year plan period (1981-85), is going full speed. About 800 kilometres of pipe have already been welded together in the pipeline which is currently being built with Urengoy-Center-1.

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HIGH AWARDS FOR SEAMEN

Sixty-five crew members of the Soviet rescue tugs "Yagur" and "Bizon" have been awarded the medal of Friendship and for the Fulfilment of International Duty badges by the Vietnamese Government. They were also given the Freedom of the City of Ho Chi Minh.

The Soviet seamen received these high awards for towing a huge dock built by Soviet ship-builders from the port of Khabarovsk to the port of Ho Chi Minh. During the journey which took six months, they successfully negotiated storms, cyclones and hurricanes.

Both small and ocean-going ships will be repaired at the dock which is intended for the Basin shipping.

PLANETS NAMED

The Minor Planet Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA, has informed the Institute of Theoretical Astronomy at the USSR Academy of Sciences of the naming of newly discovered celestial bodies.

The new minor planet discovered by N. Chernukha, senior researcher at the Crimean astronomical observatory, will be named after Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, the President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the writer Alexander Chkin, Vasily Shukshin, and Jack London; the astrophysicist Academician Viktor Sobolev, and the very imaginative Lithuanian artist and composer Mikalojus Churlionis.

However, through boosting

the power of agricultural machinery is important. It is not sufficient on its own to achieve total mechanization of the farming industry. For this revolutionary machine need to be designed featuring higher operating reliability. Tractors should have a lifetime of 8 to 10 thousand hours as is the case today, and we need to achieve a 1.5- to twofold improvement in the failure-free operation of farm machinery.

There are plans to manufacture 800 new models of considerably improved machines for progressive farming processes. This means that we need to build the development cycle.

Such is the essence of the reconstruction that is taking place today in the Soviet agricultural machinery industry. We can count on more work-out to achieve a sharp increase in the development cycle twofold with the same number of people employed.

The agricultural machinery industry and the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology have co-sponsored a number of measures aimed at enhancing research and development. To this end special importance is attached to computer aided design. By 1985, 20 per cent of all research and development in the industry will be done by computers. This will increase the performance of design work by 30 to 40 per cent.

However, the drawing board is only the beginning of the development cycle. The design offices have to be embodied in a prototype which then has to be tested and further streamlined. Here in this particular industry it is not easy to achieve quick results. For instance, harvester can be tested and altered as required quickly, but one then has to wait for the next harvesting season to test the alterations.

The disadvantage can be overcome to a certain extent by supplementing field tests with simulation modelling. Belarus engineers are especially successful in this, with work on their Dnipro harvester proceeding practically all the year round. In the near future we expect to double the number of such test systems.

However, our ultimate objective is full-scale production. In 1984 alone we plan to start manufacturing 123 new models of agricultural machinery.

VIEWPOINT

MANUFACTURE OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY IN THE USSR

Alexander YEVZHEVSKY, USSR Minister of Tractor and Agricultural Machinery

In 1983 some three million tractors and more than 700 thousand combine harvesters could be seen harvesting in our fields. Agricultural machinery marked "Made in USSR" is widely known abroad. It is bought by dozens of countries.

At the present time, the manufacture of tractors and agricultural machinery in the Soviet Union is experiencing a renaissance: 147 factories are under reconstruction and 19 new factories are being built. Collective and state farms are receiving increasing numbers of new machines, while they have managed to update all their existing machinery. In practice this means that the amount of energy available per job has increased threefold since 1983. Today we are out to double this level over a considerably shorter period.

However, though boosting the power of agricultural machinery is important, it is not sufficient on its own to achieve total mechanization of the farming industry. For this revolutionary machine need to be designed featuring higher operating reliability. Tractors should have a lifetime of 8 to 10 thousand hours as is the case today, and we need to achieve a 1.5- to twofold improvement in the failure-free operation of farm machinery.

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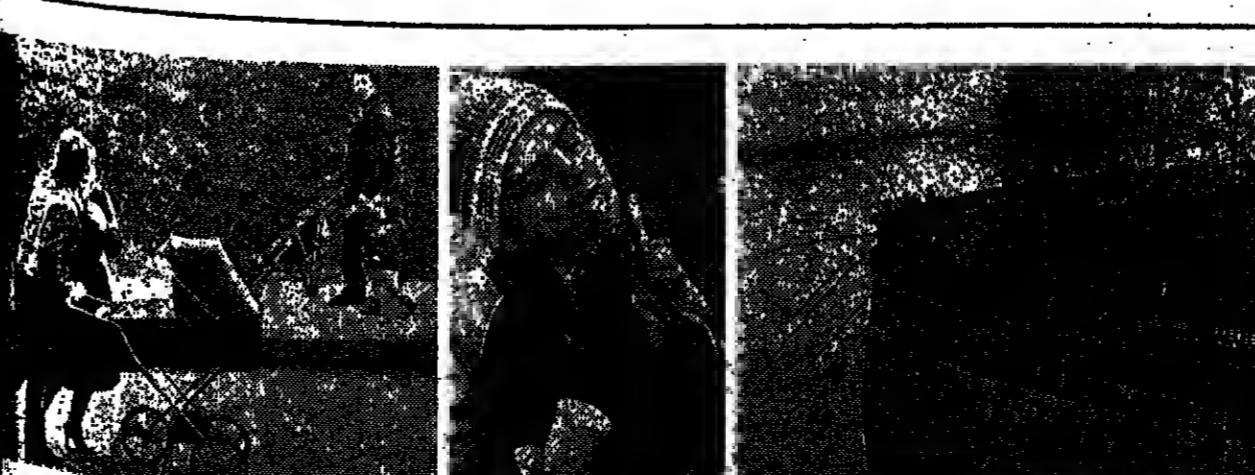
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The photo: • Spring moods. • That's my favourite for all seasons. • Waiting for a kite.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

LEV DUROV

Lev Durov, the famous actor and director at the Maleye Bronnaya Theatre, in Moscow, has more than two hundred roles to his credit. In theatre, cinema and television. His performances in the following films and plays made him particularly popular with audiences: "Strange Crown-Ups", "All the King's Men", and "Seven-Flashed of Spring" (films); and "Don Juan", "Mardiago", and "Othello" (plays).

How did you embark on your career in the arts?

First I would like to make it quite clear that though I am related to the famous Rusten Durov circus family, my parents did not have anything to do with the arts. My father, an explosives engineer, blasted tunnels, and my mother is a historian.

It was only when I was on the point of leaving school, that I decided to apply for a place at drama college. I knew I had few chances of success: I hadn't done very well at school, while my appearance left something to be desired. I still consider it was by pure luck that I was accepted at the Moscow Art Theatre studio.

With what company did you start your stage career?

Upon graduating from the Moscow Art Theatre studio, I went to the Central Children's Theatre which was then one of the most popular companies in Moscow, both with children and grown-ups. Incidentally, it was here that I met Anatoly Efros for the first time, a director with whom I have worked over a number of years. I owe much of my success in acting and directing to Efros.

Working side by side with such a well-known director, wasn't it difficult to take the plunge and start directing yourself?

It was precisely because of what I learnt during the 27 years that I worked with Anatoly Efros that more than half of his productions I was either co-director or assistant; I decided to branch out on my own. Every one of my productions receives special approval from Efros, which is taken into account in my subsequent work.

As an actor, do you prefer to wall for the "right" role to come along, or do you feel that it is more important to be kept constantly in work?

Perhaps, one should wait, but this goes against my character. I want to work, and the more the better. I'm happiest when I am engaged in permanent creative activity. It is true that in such a flux of work, there are few real successes. In the cinema, for example, I regard my performance as Pavel in Larisa Shepitko's film "Per-



GUEST PERFORMANCES IN MAY

A two-month music marathon, the International "Melodies of Friends" variety programme, was rounded off by performances in Moscow. Taking part were award winners from Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and other nations, who had performed in Tbilisi, Kiev, Baku, Odessa, Kishinev and Kharkov.

The festival opened this May's guest performance billboard on which are featured famous names in the arts from over 20 European, Asian and Latin American states.

Karel Gott, holder of several "Golden Lyres", Czechoslovakian award presented to the most popular singer, will be back again in the Soviet Union.

Also here on tour will be the Dusseldorf drama theatre, from West Germany, a Japanese

electric guitar ensemble, puppet theatre from Japan.

Among the Soviet folk Dance Ensemble, led by Igor Molchanov, just arrived in Moscow. Dancers from the USSR will tour Central America.

Cinemas, "Ladoga", documentary made by Soviet film makers, and "The Cultural Capital of the World", and concert "Tchaikovsky", shown on Halina White.

Books. Work has been completed on the history of "Monuments of Art of the People of the Far East". This work by Shibaev etc., run into sixty volumes.

Tatyana Kudryashova and Vladimir Korzhev (photo) are soloists from Raduga ensemble, the Moscow Region. In May the ensemble will perform in Volgograd as the festival of friendship of youth of the USSR and Czechoslovakia. They are also hard at work on a new programme for the forthcoming World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow in 1985.

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Meetings. Below, recently the various Italian-Soviet meetings: "Children in the Soviet Union" (international), "Children in the Socialist Union of the USSR" (international). Taking part, writer and eminent personalities, writers and families of the various nationalities of Italy and Russia.

Films. Film festival in Arbat and Moscow have been held. The Malenkovian international film festival has been held. Viewers will be invited to tour round the famous centre of Arbat, where, will be seen their history, with frequent philosophical discussions preserved in art and with the help of collectors of the film.

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RESULTS OF RADUGA FOLK ART TV FESTIVAL SUMMED UP

An Argentine TV programme won the prize at the 5th Raduga International festival of TV folk art programmes, held in Moscow.

Argentina was taking part in the festival for the first time. Other debutants were TV companies from Bangladesh, Guinea, Libya, Mozambique, the Philippines and Nigeria. Altogether 39 countries participated, as compared with 17 in the 1st festival (1975).

As in previous years the festival was held in two stages.

The last of the Main Prize, instituted by the festival's patron, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio, will begin in 1985.

An exhibition of fine art from Tajikistan, one of the constituent republics in Central Asia, continues at the Central Artists Club in Moscow. There are two works from the exhibition — a portrait of actress L. Zakhidova by A. Ganjiev, and a landscape, "The Nurek", by I. Voznyuk.

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Broadcasting, was determined at the second stage. For ten months, the competition programmes were shown on the USSR Central TV network. Thousands of viewers, who submitted their opinions on them, thus become members of a vast and admittedly highly authoritative jury. Each letter expresses genuine interest in the fate of folk art.

Apart from the Main Prize, special awards were also presented to folk programmes from Sweden, Egypt, Vietnam, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia, and even from the USSR.

The 6th International Raduga festival of television folk art programmes will begin in 1985.

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